

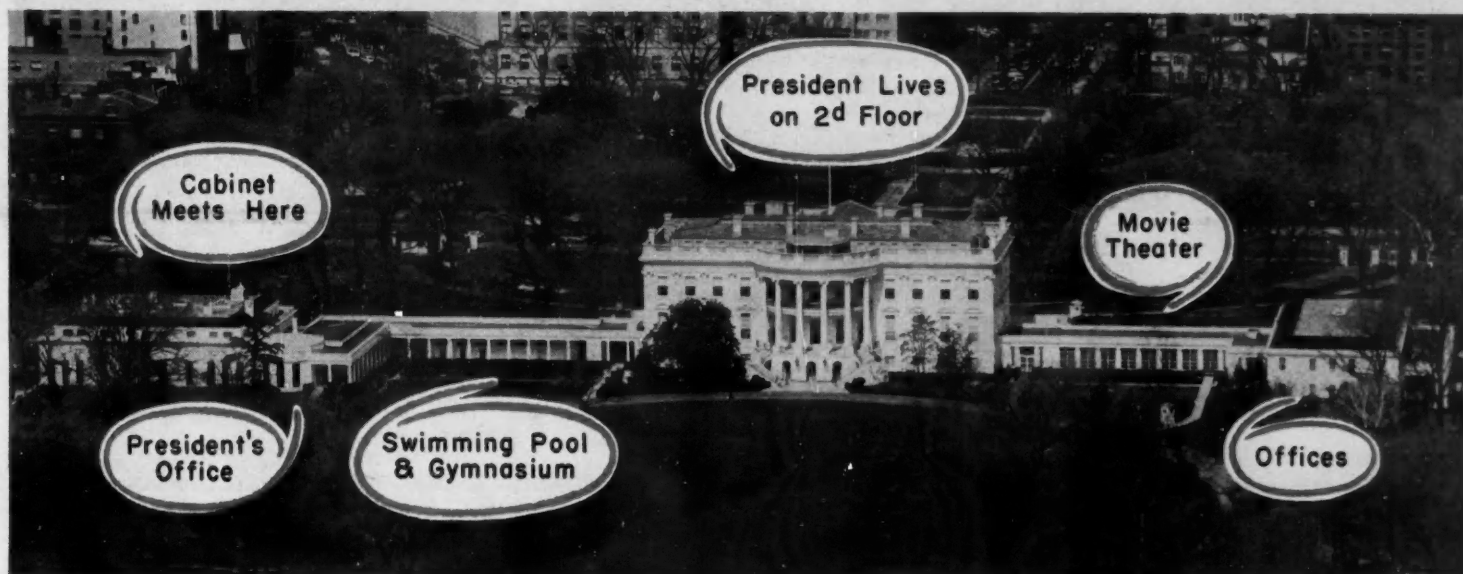
AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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THE WHITE HOUSE, with wings extending on either side, serves as office for the President and as home for him and his family (see page 4 story).

Congress at Work on Kennedy Proposals

Clashes of Opinion Arise Over the New Chief Executive's Views

Arguments have been raised for and against nearly everything said by President Kennedy in his recent State of the Union address. The disagreement concerns not only his recommendations for the future—but also his sizing up of present U. S. economic conditions, military strength, and so on. As specific topics are debated in Congress, we shall take up the pros and cons. This article, though, concentrates on the message itself, since that speech tells a great deal about the course which Mr. Kennedy hopes to follow throughout his Administration.

An hour of national peril and national opportunity." That is how President Kennedy, in his State of the Union message to Congress, describes the present period.

Turning first to conditions within the United States, Mr. Kennedy goes on to say: "The American economy is in trouble." Business bankruptcies, he points out, are at their highest level since the great depression of the 1930's. Farm income has gone down considerably. Some 5,400,000 Americans are without jobs. Business profits are comparatively low. "Yet prices have continued to rise," says Mr. Kennedy, "so that now too many Americans have less to spend for items that cost them more to buy."

The President recommends a number of measures to improve economic conditions. For example, he favors stepping up our governmental programs of assistance to the unemployed. Also, he wants to change the tax laws in such ways that businessmen will be encouraged to set up new plants, thus creating additional jobs.

Mr. Kennedy argues that our econ-

omy, over a period of years, has not been expanding rapidly enough—that our output of goods and services should grow at a faster rate. His Administration, he indicates, will seek to deal with this long-range problem, as well as to combat the slump now occurring in certain industries.

(We shall soon deal at length with Mr. Kennedy's proposals on these subjects—as outlined in his State of the Union speech and his detailed economic message—in a major article about business conditions.)

Members of Congress and other citizens disagree sharply on whether the President has given an accurate picture of the U. S. economy. While many (including the majority of Democrats) think he has, many others (including the majority of Republicans) argue that our nation is in far better shape than his State of the Union speech would lead us to believe, and that the new measures he seeks are unnecessary.

Gold problem. President Kennedy points out that the total amount of money we spend abroad—on purchases, investments, foreign aid, and so on—has become much larger than the total amount we receive from other nations. As a result, foreign countries have accumulated big supplies of dollars, and they have used many of these dollars to buy American gold. Our gold reserves, therefore, have declined sharply. It is clear that the United States cannot go on, for an indefinite period, paying out far more money than it receives.

"All this," according to Mr. Kennedy, "is cause for concern—but it is not cause for panic." As a means of stepping up our earnings from abroad, he wants Uncle Sam to help promote heavier American exports. Also, he will seek to persuade our Western Eu-

ropean allies to carry a bigger share of the financial burdens involved in defending the free world and in helping underdeveloped countries. It remains to be seen whether these and other steps proposed by Mr. Kennedy will curb the outflow of U. S. gold.

Welfare programs. "Our national household," says the Chief Executive, "is cluttered with unfinished and neglected tasks."

Asserting that "we still have 25,000,000 Americans living in substandard homes," he calls for "a new housing program under a new Housing and Urban Affairs Department."

As to education, Mr. Kennedy says: "Our classrooms contain 2,000,000 more children than they can properly have room for. . . . One-third of our most promising high school graduates are financially unable to continue the development of their talents. . . . We lack the scientists, the engineers, and the teachers our world obligations require. . . . Federal grants for . . . education can no longer be delayed."

As he indicated in the Presidential campaign, Mr. Kennedy will seek "measures to provide health care for the aged under Social Security."

These and other "welfare" proposals are certain to raise storms of controversy when brought before Congress. Many people believe that the federal government is already going far enough—or too far—in such fields.

National Defense and Foreign Policy

Problems here at home, says the President, "pale when placed beside those which confront us around the world." He continues: "No man entering upon this office, regardless of his party, regardless of his previous service in Washington, could fail to

be staggered upon learning . . . the harsh enormity of the trials through which we must pass in the next 4 years. Each day the crises multiply. Each day their solution grows more difficult."

Specifically, the Chief Executive mentions Chinese communist pressure on Asian countries "from the borders of India and South Viet Nam to the jungles of Laos." He also mentions turmoil in the Congo, and communist influence in Cuba. He says we must seek greater unity among countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Referring directly to Russia and Red China, he declares: "We must never be lulled into believing that either power has yielded its ambitions for world domination."

The President cites 3 kinds of "tools"—military, economic, and diplomatic—to be used in meeting our world-wide challenges.

Military. It has long been known that Mr. Kennedy thinks our armed forces need considerable strengthening. But he is waiting for a detailed report from Defense Secretary Robert McNamara before sending recommendations to Congress on this subject.

He announces, however, that the new Administration is already taking action to (1) provide additional air transport facilities for our ground forces, (2) speed the construction of atomic submarines that can launch Polaris rockets from beneath the ocean's surface, and (3) step up "our entire missile program."

Foreign aid. Mr. Kennedy says he will seek important changes in our program for helping to improve living standards of underdeveloped countries. Among other things, he evidently wants authority to do more long-range planning on foreign aid un-

(Concluded on page 2)



PRESIDENT KENNEDY with his Cabinet (from left): J. Edward Day, Postmaster General; Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to UN, and Vice President Lyndon Johnson, who sit with Cabinet; Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Orville Freeman, Agriculture; Arthur Goldberg, Labor; A. A. Ribicoff, Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare; Luther Hodges, Commerce; Robert Kennedy, Attorney General; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Mr. Kennedy; Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; and Stewart Udall, Interior. Photo was taken at first meeting after the Inauguration and Senate approval of the Cabinet.

Kennedy Speech

(Concluded from page 1)

dertakings than present law permits.

Also, the President seeks expansion of U. S. economic assistance to Latin America. He calls upon the entire Western Hemisphere to join in an "alliance for progress."

Diplomacy. Mr. Kennedy mentions the need for intensive efforts to secure world disarmament agreements. Also, he says, "we must increase our support of the United Nations."

Finally, the President calls for a joint world endeavor "to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors." He invites "all nations—including the Soviet Union—to join with us in developing a weather prediction program, in a new communications satellite program, and in preparation for probing the distant planets." The possibility of cooperation in other scientific fields also is mentioned.

Summing up his views on world affairs, the Chief Executive says: "Our problems are critical. The tide is unfavorable. The news will be worse before it is better. . . . There will be further setbacks before the tide is turned. But turn it we must."

As noted previously, the President's critics condemn his State of the Union speech on 2 principal grounds:

(1) They think he is unduly pessimistic about conditions both at home and abroad. His message, they say, is filled with "false" insinuations that the Eisenhower Administration failed in its responsibilities.

(2) They attack his recommendations for the future. We shall give specific arguments of the Chief Executive's opponents, along with those of his supporters, as we deal with the various issues individually.

Wide Range of Comments

The remainder of this article consists of comments on Mr. Kennedy's message—from prominent Republicans and Democrats, from leading

columnists, and from editorials. (Except where quotation marks appear, the statements are paraphrased.)

Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky, Chairman of the Republican National Committee: The President's analysis of our domestic situation is too dark and too negative. There is no need for America "to face the world at large with a national countenance steeped in gloom."

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Democratic Leader: President Kennedy asked the American people and Congress to face their responsibilities in a troubled world. "We must not let him or our country down."

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee: President Kennedy has pictured the United States not merely as second best, "but at the end of a rope."

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Senate Democratic Whip (assistant leader): Mr. Kennedy proved that he had "enough faith in America to tell the people the truth of today's needs."

Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, House GOP Leader: "I certainly can't agree that the problems President Kennedy says he has inherited are what he claims they are."

Vice President Lyndon Johnson: The Chief Executive's State of the Union message was "a stirring call to action, based not upon false optimism but upon deep confidence in the spiritual and physical resources of the American people."

New York Times editorial: President Kennedy indicated "only the general directions in which he is prepared to move" in dealing with problems here at home, but certainly the philosophy of moving vigorously

against our economic difficulties is one to be applauded. "Insofar as he was specific, most of his proposals make sense."

In international affairs, "President Kennedy . . . takes up the communist challenge with vigor and determination." He sets forth "a broad and sweeping program which deserves the support of Congress and the people."

Washington Star editorial: "Will the American people accept a sterner life in 1961," as President Kennedy says they must? They will not unless he makes a clear call for sacrifices.

"That call will not be found" in the State of the Union message. Instead, the President advocated a wide variety of welfare measures here at home, "and all without the levying of any Kennedy-requested new taxes."

The President says he is staggered by the enormity of the trials that lie ahead. "Then surely the need for sacrifices must be urgent and real. But what are they?"

Joseph Alsop, columnist: President Kennedy faces a difficult task. He is right in saying there is a grave crisis with respect to U. S. foreign policy and defense; but large numbers of Americans, comfortable and contented, fail to see it. Mr. Kennedy must convince the general public as to the seriousness of our situation. "If he persuades the country, the country will soon persuade Congress."

Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial: "President Kennedy's statements as to the magnitude of the problems that confront us are not necessarily criticisms of President Eisenhower. . . . Such crises as those in the Congo, Laos, and Cuba probably couldn't . . . have been prevented. . . . As for our military posture, it is much better than many critics admit. . . . But it is well to have President Kennedy's warning that we are entering a dangerous era."

The battle over the Kennedy program has only begun. In one form or another, it will occupy the headlines practically every day so long as Congress remains in session.

—By TOM MYER

Performance of Duty — — By Clay Coss

WE have an evening and morning paper delivered at our home. The two boys who make the deliveries offer a striking contrast in performance.



Clay Coss

ance. One seldom fails to get the paper there at approximately the same time each day. He may be a little behind when it rains or snows, but not much. Rarely does he have a substitute.

The other boy greatly varies the time of his delivery. Frequently one of his parents drives him from house to house. Quite often, his father or mother will actually deliver the papers.

The difference in these two boys is typical of that in a great many people. Some workers have a fine attendance record, nearly always getting to their jobs in all kinds of weather

and under all kinds of circumstances. Others use any possible excuse to be absent or to neglect their work responsibilities.

There is the same variation in students. Certain of them are expert in inventing reasons why they can't attend school from time to time, or why they are unable to do their homework. Others seldom miss their classes, or fail to prepare each day's lessons.

Then there are families whose sidewalks, after a snowstorm, are cleared for the benefit of themselves and others who use them. Many families, however, never do anything along this line, leaving the problem eventually to be solved by nature.

These are only a few illustrations to show that certain people have a sense of duty and responsibility, while others do not. The well-being of a community or nation depends on how many citizens can be depended upon in this respect. How do you rate your sense of duty?

Portugal's Government

Will the Lengthy Regime of Dr. Antonio Salazar Survive the Storm Blown Up by *Santa Maria* Affair?

The seizure of the Portuguese cruise ship *Santa Maria* by a band of rebels late in January attracted widespread interest. In a dramatic way, the act focused attention on Portugal and conditions in that land.

IN the 16th and 17th centuries, the Caribbean Sea was a favorite cruising ground for pirates. Such notorious buccaneers as Henry Morgan and Edward Teach (known as Blackbeard) preyed on the ships that were taking gold and silver from the New World to Europe.

Late last month—for the first time in many years—the charge of piracy in Caribbean waters was heard again. Involved in the affair were the *Santa Maria*, a luxury liner from Portugal; a band of rebels led by a former Portuguese army captain; and the government of Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal.

The *Santa Maria* sailed in mid-January from Lisbon, capital of Portugal. Aboard were more than 500 passengers, bound for a winter cruise in sunny, southern waters.

When the liner stopped at Curaçao, a Dutch-owned island off Venezuela, more passengers came aboard. Among them—unknown to those already on the *Santa Maria*—were some 70 men under the leadership of Henrique Galvao, a former Portuguese army officer. Galvao himself came aboard disguised as an invalid.

The *Santa Maria* then headed for Port Everglades, Florida. Shortly after midnight, Galvao's band—armed with weapons they had smuggled aboard—seized control of the vessel. One ship's officer was killed, and several crewmen were wounded. Galvao and his men then headed the *Santa Maria* back out into the Atlantic in a southeastward direction.

The Portuguese government denounced the action as "piracy." Denying the charge, Galvao radioed that the act was a political move, aimed at dramatizing and rousing opposition to the regime of Premier Antonio Salazar in Portugal.

About 10 days after the ship's seizure, the *Santa Maria* put into port at Recife, Brazil. There the passengers went ashore, and the crew was freed. Brazilian marines occupied the liner. Brazil's government indicated it would let the rebels stay in that country,

and it turned the *Santa Maria* over to the government of Portugal.

Sunny land. Portugal lies at the southwestern corner of Europe. Great waves from the Atlantic pound its western and southern coasts. Elsewhere Portugal borders on Spain. With an area of 35,500 square miles, Portugal is slightly smaller than Indiana.

In the north, this European land is mountainous and green. Little villages with red tile roofs and winding, narrow streets perch on the hilltops. The central part of the country—an extension of Spain's great plateau—is warmer and drier than the north. With its sunshine, orange groves, and rugged hills, southern Portugal reminds one of certain parts of California.

Portuguese people. Most of the nation's 9,000,000 people live along the coast and in the river valleys.

The sea looms large in the lives of the Portuguese. Fishing is a major industry. Along the coast, sardines, tuna, and mackerel are plentiful. Fishing boats cross the Atlantic to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to bring back cod.

About 2 out of every 5 natives earn a living from farming. Grapes are grown in almost every part of the country. Olives and citrus fruit are raised. Cork, produced from the bark of certain oak trees, is sold all over the world.

Tin, chromite, lead, copper, and tungsten are mined in limited amounts. Except for the processing of products from farms and fisheries, little manufacturing is carried on. Among factory products are cotton cloth (made from imported cotton), cement, tiles, and pottery.

Days of glory. In the 15th and early 16th centuries, Portugal was a great sea power. Among the famous explorers from this little land were Bartolomeu Dias, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope; Vasco da Gama, the first to sail around Africa to India; and Pedro Cabal, who discovered Brazil and claimed it for Portugal. (Brazil became independent in 1822, but Portuguese is still the language spoken by the people of that South American nation.)

Portuguese explorers laid claim to many other regions. Today, with overseas holdings more than 20 times the size of its own area, Portugal is



PORTUGAL in Europe is a little smaller than Indiana. Portuguese colonial holdings in Africa are more than 20 times larger than the homeland itself.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

one of the largest colonial powers. Its biggest possessions are Angola and Mozambique in southern Africa (see accompanying map). Other African holdings include Portuguese Guinea and 2 small offshore islands of Sao Tomé and Principe.

The Lisbon government controls 3 island groups in the Atlantic: the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands. She owns half of the East Indies island of Timor (Indonesia owns the other half) and the tiny territory of Macao along the coast of China. She continues to hold onto several very small regions on the coast of India—against the wishes of that nation.

Salazar regime. Portugal's power and influence declined after the era of exploration. A period of great disorder and near bankruptcy followed World War I.

To straighten out the tangled money affairs, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, a college professor, was made finance minister in 1928. Four years later this mild-mannered but iron-willed man became Premier, a position he has occupied ever since.

Under Dr. Salazar, Portugal has been one of the most stable countries in Europe. Its budget is always balanced. Almost never has the nation been troubled by disorders of any kind.

Dr. Salazar's supporters contend that his long rule has been "good for the people." They say that he has made schooling available for all children, has promoted native industries and the tourist trade, has kept communists and other trouble makers in line, and has allied his country with the western nations.

At the same time, it is admitted that Portugal lags behind the other lands of Western Europe in a number of vital respects. For example, per

capita income is less than \$225 a year, and about 40% of the people above the age of 7 cannot read or write.

Critics of the Premier say that he has maintained order and stability by dictatorial methods. They contend that democratic reforms are badly needed to provide freedom of speech and press, and to eliminate secret police. They declare that Portugal is "living in the past."

Election process. Portugal's election setup explains how Dr. Salazar has been able to stay in power for 29 years.

A President is elected every 7 years. He appoints the Premier, who is the real head of government. Only 1 political party, the National Union movement headed by Dr. Salazar, is permitted to operate—except for a 30-day period just before the Presidential election. Then, other groups may put forth candidates. As soon as the election takes place, though, opposition parties are banned until 1 month before the next election.

As a matter of fact, so many restrictions have been placed on opposition groups even during the 30-day pre-election period that campaigning has been almost impossible. Until 1958, those opposing the National Union candidate found themselves so hampered that they withdrew from the race before election day. Consequently, the National Union candidate—who was actually designated by Dr. Salazar—was unopposed. Upon election, he always appointed Dr. Salazar as Premier.

1958 campaign. At the last election—3 years ago—the National Union Party met with real opposition for the first time. Salazar's hand-picked candidate was Rear Admiral Americo Tomaz. Opposing him was General Humberto Delgado, who had earlier served his country as a top military representative in Washington, D.C.

Delgado not only refused to withdraw his name from the ballot before election day, but he waged a hard-hitting campaign. He declared that, if elected President, he would not make Dr. Salazar his Premier. The campaign marked the first time that the long-time ruler of Portugal had been so criticized in public.

In the balloting, Rear Admiral Tomaz was chosen as President. General Delgado received about 23% of the votes. (He claimed that he was deprived of many more votes by fraud—a charge that the government denied).

Shortly afterwards, Dr. Salazar (whom Tomaz had promptly appointed as Premier) had a bill passed to end the election of a President by popular

(Concluded on page 7)

PORTUGUESE RIVALS

The tight grasp of Premier Antonio Salazar (left) on the government of Portugal is being challenged today by a group of rebels headed by General Humberto Delgado (right). The clash was brought into the spotlight last month when a band of Delgado's followers seized the cruise ship *Santa Maria* as a means of dramatizing opposition to Salazar. The latter has been Portugal's Premier for 29 years. General Delgado—an unsuccessful candidate for President in 1958—is now in exile in Brazil.



The Story of the Week

Service Families Abroad Are Happy

Dependents of American servicemen stationed overseas will no longer be asked to return home. They were elated when President Kennedy recently canceled an order issued late last year calling on a large number of servicemen's wives and children abroad to come home.

The original order was issued by Mr. Eisenhower in an effort to conserve the nation's gold supply, which was discussed in our December 5 and November 14 issues. The idea was to



IN CONGO, this soldier travels over rough territory by bicycle with gun on rear carrier. Many of troops lack modern military transport.

bring back dependents so as to reduce the spending of dollars abroad. Foreigners have been exchanging many of their surplus dollars for our gold and causing a drain on the U. S. supply of the yellow metal. President Kennedy says other steps are now being taken to reduce overseas spending by Americans.

Looking Inside the Presidential Mansion

If you plan to visit the nation's capital, chances are that you will want to drop in on the White House. The major portion of the ground and first floors are open to visitors Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to noon.

The White House has undergone many changes since its first cornerstone was laid by George Washington in 1792. It had to be rebuilt when only the bare walls were left standing after the British burned it during the War of 1812. The structure was restored and enlarged in 1902, and again in 1949.

Today, the White House consists of the large central mansion and 2 adjoining wings. It has a total of 150 rooms, including a solarium, barber-shop, doctor's and dentist's office, movie theater, swimming pool, and bomb shelter.

In the West Wing, not far from the President's office, is the wood-paneled Cabinet Room. There the Chief Executive meets regularly with his top assistants. More than 130 men and women of the President's staff have offices in both the West and East Wings of the building. Other members of the White House staff work in the Executive Office Building just across the street from the mansion.

The largest room in the White House—the East Room—is 79 by 36½ feet, and is used for receiving distinguished visitors and guests. Other smaller reception rooms are the Green and the Blue Rooms. The State Dining Room is large enough to accommodate over 100 guests for dinner. Food for such banquets is prepared in a big modern kitchen.

The President and his family occupy the west half of the second floor. They have their own dining room, kitchen, living room, playroom, bedrooms, and other rooms there. The east half of that floor contains a museum and luxury suites for distinguished guests. At least 5 reigning queens have used the famous Rose Suite.

The White House has a service staff of 70 persons. They range from engineers who run heating equipment to gardeners and cooks.

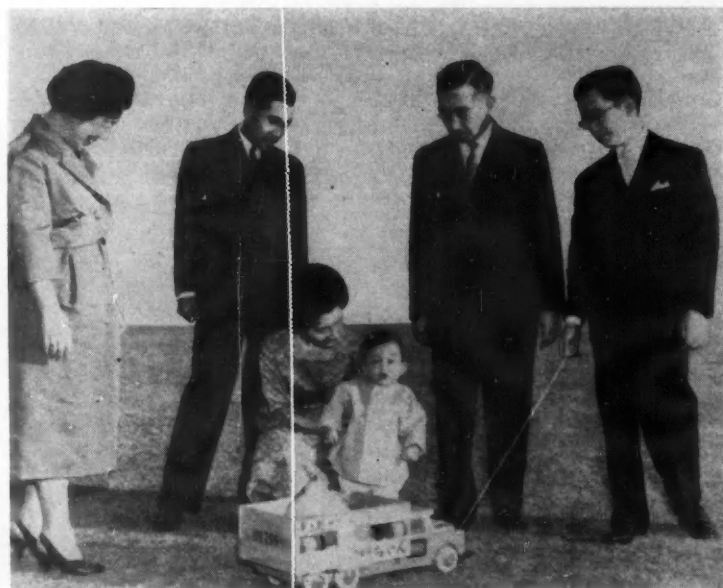
Our Space Scientists Score More Successes

If all goes well, the first American astronaut to soar into space will take off within the next few months. He will go up in a special capsule similar to the one recently used to carry "Ham," the chimpanzee, aloft.

Though Ham's feat has received the most publicity in recent days, 2 other new achievements of American rocketry may be even more important.

One of these is the successful launching of the Samos II satellite. It is an early model of a camera-carrying spacecraft that will be able to photograph any point on earth. Taken day or night, its pictures will be as clear as objects seen by human eyes at a distance of 100 feet.

The success of this satellite means Uncle Sam is closer to the day when he can keep an eye on military preparations around the globe. Russia, of course, may soon have the same type of spacecraft. Unless a way can be found for use of such satellites as part of an international arms inspection and control system, charges and countercharges of "spying" will no doubt be made, thereby increasing tension in the world.



JAPAN'S ROYAL FAMILY with little Prince Naruhito, 1 year old this month, as center of interest. From left are Empress Nagako; Crown Prince Akihito, the baby's father; Crown Princess Michiko, the mother; Emperor Hirohito, and Prince Yoshi, Akihito's younger brother. Picture was taken in Tokyo.



RIDING ON AIR. This 1-passenger "Hover-Scooter" being demonstrated in Britain travels several inches above ground or water. It is powered by a motorcycle engine and doesn't need to use regular highways for travel.

The other recent feat of American space scientists was the successful firing of the Minuteman missile. Unlike most older rockets that use liquid fuels requiring complicated preparation before take-off, the solid-fueled Minuteman can be fired at a moment's notice.

Despite these scientific advances, Uncle Sam is still behind Russia in the development of powerful rockets. That was dramatically shown in Moscow's latest satellite launching when Red rockets hurled a "spaceship" weighing 14,000 pounds into orbit around the earth about 10 days ago. Our heaviest space vehicle was the 9,000-pound Atlas sent aloft in December of 1959.

Ham Takes Life Easy After Historic Flight

"Ham," the chimpanzee who recently took a ride into space, is living a life of luxury now that he has become a "celebrity." The 37¼-pound animal, who is 3 years and 8 months old, is getting a well-deserved rest after going aloft in a capsule designed to carry a man into space.

During his short space trip, Ham

pushed buttons as he was directed to do by red, white, and blue lights. The buttons which will be pressed by a human astronaut when he makes the flight will control temperature, humidity, and the oxygen supply inside the capsule.

When Ham and his capsule were fished out of the Atlantic after his 420-mile space journey, he seemed cheerful and shook hands with his rescuers. On his sea trip back to Cape Canaveral for medical tests, he was given a suite aboard the ship usually reserved for admirals. Health checks, which are still going on, show the chimp suffered no ill effects from the flight.

Chimpanzees are used for tests like the one in which Ham took part because these animals react to conditions around them much as humans do. Also, chimpanzees are easily taught to manipulate controls, as Ham had to do during his space journey.

Some Notable Dates in Month of February

On February 14, we celebrate St. Valentine's Day. Named after 3 saints called Valentine, the custom of sending greeting cards and other tokens of love and friendship is believed to come from an old Roman early spring festival.

Other February events include:

February 12. Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

February 15. The U.S.S. Maine, a battleship on a goodwill visit to Cuba, was shattered and sunk by an explosion in 1898. The incident helped set off the Spanish-American War declared the following April.

February 19. The beginning of Brotherhood Week—a time to remind us that all men are brothers in the eyes of God.

February 22. George Washington's birthday.

Congratulations to Green Bay Students!

The Social Problems Classes of East High School in Green Bay, Wisconsin, do more than just talk about improving conditions at home and abroad—they put their ideas into action. Here, in condensed form, is what Corre-

sponding Secretary Debra Root says about the activities of her classes:

"We collected \$138.57 for the United Nations Children's Fund by canvassing the town on Halloween. Our latest project along this line was the 'Bundle Clothing Drive' for 'Save the Children Federation.' We asked students in nearby schools to bring in clothing they no longer need. In this way, we collected 35 bags, containing 50 pounds of clothes each, and sent them to the Federation.

"At election time, we appealed to the public to vote, and offered transportation so citizens could go to the polls. We checked over the list of eligible voters and offered help, such as baby-sitting and washing dishes, to those who hadn't gone to the polls so they could do so."

People, Places, Events Both Here and Abroad

President Kennedy has suggested March 21 as a date for resuming talks with Britain and Russia on banning nuclear tests. Meetings on this issue were originally scheduled for February, but the President wants additional time to study the test ban problem before agreeing to further talks on the issue.

Mr. Kennedy has had a special 13-man panel of scientists working on the problem of how to achieve an "effective and enforceable" ban on nuclear weapons experiments. This group is expected to report its findings to the White House soon.

India and Britain have reaffirmed their friendship during a visit to the Asian country by Queen Elizabeth II within the past few weeks. Throngs greeted the Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, at every stop they made in their 22-day tour of India. It was the first visit to India by a British monarch since 1911—when the Asian land was still under England's flag.

Medico—an international movement for providing medical care to citizens of underdeveloped lands—is continuing with its worthwhile work despite the untimely death of its founder, Dr. Thomas Dooley. This group, whose address is 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., depends upon private contributions to carry on its activities.

Meanwhile, the memory of Dr. Dooley, a 34-year-old American physician who set up hospitals in the jungles of Laos, will live on. So will the gratitude of those who have been helped by him and by MEDICO.

House Acts on Kennedy Administration Proposals

The U. S. House of Representatives is now hard at work on President Kennedy's legislative proposals. Ever since that body agreed to enlarge its powerful Rules Committee, it has been easier to get White House measures to the floor of the House for debate.

Now that the Rules Committee has 15 members—10 Democrats and 5 Republicans—pro-Kennedy forces on the group are in a majority and they can see to it that measures advocated by the President are not kept from being debated by the entire House membership. (The committee acts as the House "traffic cop" on legislation and decides what measures are to reach the floor for debate.)

Formerly, the Rules group had 12 members—8 Democrats and 4 Republicans. But several of the Democrats frequently voted with the GOP on certain issues. Hence, supporters of President Kennedy feared that the committee would block a number of his proposals.

Plan for Free Latin American University

There is growing support, both among government officials and private citizens, for a "Free University of Cuba" in the United States. Suggested by news columnist Drew Pearson just a few weeks ago, the plan would work like this:

Uncle Sam would establish a "Free University of Cuba," possibly in Florida, and open it to all Latin Americans as well as United States citizens who want to learn more about our southern neighbors. The school would employ faculty members who have escaped the tyranny of Premier Castro's regime. A number of these Cubans—ex-professors, scientists, and doctors—are now working as waiters and janitors, instead of in the various professions for which they have been trained.

Mr. Pearson feels that such a university, staffed by highly trained men who fled persecution under Premier Castro, would help stimulate free thought again inside Cuba. The columnist also believes that the school would offer Latin Americans and ourselves a wonderful opportunity to learn more about each other and increase friendly ties between North and South America.

Write and tell us what you think about this suggestion.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

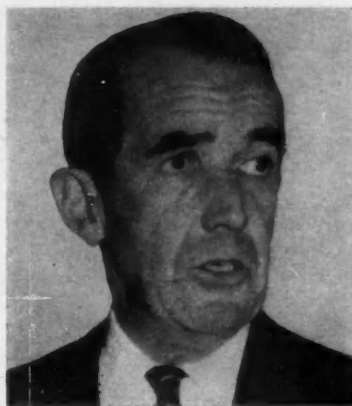
Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) congressional investigation of need for new safety measures in commercial aviation; (2) Israel.

A struggling author had called on a publisher about a manuscript he had submitted.

"This is quite well written, but my firm only publishes work by writers with well-known names," said the publisher. "Splendid," said the author. "My name's Smith."



"Frankly I'm disappointed in the planet Earth. It's a lot smaller than I thought it would be."



Edward R. Murrow



Pauline Frederick

See, Read and Hear

EDWARD R. MURROW, veteran radio and TV commentator for CBS, is putting aside one exciting career for a new one that is bound to be difficult. As Director of the U. S. Information Agency (USIA), he will be responsible for the telling of America's story around the world.

USIA is our national government's weapon for fighting communism with words. Through its Voice of America radio network, USIA beams news and information programs around the globe in various languages. Broadcasts in Russian, for example, seek to penetrate the Soviet Iron Curtain.

In cities where TV is available, the telecast picture is added to words in describing America. USIA libraries provide books, magazines, newspapers, and exhibits to help foreign lands understand us.

Mr. Murrow is superbly qualified to serve as USIA director. With CBS since 1935, he has covered the world in search of news. His newscasts, "This Is London," told the story of Britain's wartime fight for survival in World War II. After the war, his radio program—"This Is the News"—was generally considered to be one of the best interpretative reports on national and foreign affairs. On TV, he pioneered public af-

fairs programs noted for their honest objectivity.

The new USIA chief is "Ed" to Presidents, Prime Ministers, and other officials in numerous nations. He is probably our most prominent radio-TV news commentator around the world. He has a good understanding of other lands, and he has ideas about how USIA should be run.

News, Mr. Murrow once told a congressional committee, "is not advertising." Instead, he feels that news is "fact" which should not be "slanted," because success in USIA rests on being believed.

Born in Greensboro, North Carolina, Mr. Murrow is now 52. He is married and has one son.

PAULINE FREDERICK of NBC is in many ways the feminine counterpart of Mr. Murrow. As radio and TV reporter at the United Nations for her network, she is almost certainly best known among women newscasters in this country.

At the UN, Miss Frederick has also gained an international reputation through her dealings with representatives of that world organization's member nations. She has traveled widely. She made her first overseas broadcast in 1945 from Chungking, World War II headquarters of anti-communist China's General Chiang Kai-shek. She covered the war crimes trials of Nazi leaders at Nurnberg, Germany, after the conflict, and other foreign assignments.

Miss Frederick is often on NBC-TV's weekday Dave Garroway show (7 a.m. EST), regularly on NBC Radio's "News on the Hour," and on TV whenever UN events warrant. She also does a UN roundup on radio Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (9:05 a.m. EST). She has demonstrated that by clear, concise reporting, women can hold their own with the best of male commentators on the air.

Miss Frederick was elected President of the UN Correspondents' Association in 1959, and is the only woman to have held that office. She has received numerous honors, including the George Peabody Award for contributing to international understanding with her UN reporting. She has been cited for her UN coverage by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and has won several awards as the outstanding woman journalist for TV and radio.

Born in Pennsylvania, this newscaster is a graduate of American University (Washington, D. C.). She did newspaper work, including a stint with the *American Observer*, before putting her pleasant voice to work on radio and TV.

—By TOM HAWKINS

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A puny little fellow was telling his friends at the office about the mail-order course he was taking for muscle building. "I've taken it for over two years," he boasted. "Every week the mailman brings me heavier and heavier equipment."

His office friends looked skeptical. "Well," said one, "you certainly don't look any huskier now than you did two years ago."

"No," he replied, "but you ought to see the mailman."

★
Husband to company: When anything goes wrong around our house, I just get busy and fix it.

Wife: Oh, yeah? Since you fixed the clock, the cuckoo backs out and asks, "What time is it?"

★
If there were more self-starters, the teacher wouldn't have to be a crank.

★
Wife, reading her husband's fortune on a weight card: "You are dynamic, a leader of men, and admired by women for your good looks and strength of character! It's got your weight wrong, too!"

★
"I took up golf to develop self-control," the man confided to his caddy. "You should have taken up caddying, Mister," replied the boy.

Today & Yesterday

Treasury Dept.

DURING the War of 1812, British troops burned the first Treasury Department building in the nation's capital, and a second was destroyed by fire in 1833. Congress then authorized a new structure of sandstone and granite. Plans were quickly made, but officials could not agree on a site.

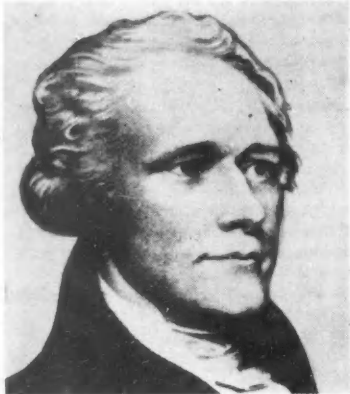
The arguments went on for so long that Andrew Jackson, then President, became angry. The story, perhaps a legend, is that Jackson strode out of the White House, crossed to a nearby plot of ground, and stuck his cane into the sod.

"Put the cornerstone here," he is said to have snapped at the architect.

Work on the third Treasury building was completed in 1842. Since it was finished, additions have been made—but the original 1842 part of the structure is still in use. It is the third oldest federal building still being used in Washington, D. C., after the White House and Capitol, first used in the year 1800.

Alexander Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury, had his headquarters in Philadelphia, our temporary capital for several years before the government moved to the new city of Washington, D. C. Mr. Hamilton is credited with putting the nation on a sound financial basis by arranging to wipe out debts built up during the Revolutionary War and by establishing a U. S. currency.

Congress, on September 2, 1789, authorized the Treasury Department



ALEXANDER HAMILTON, first Secretary of the Treasury

as the third executive department of government. Its chief responsibilities are to supervise the government's finances. It is often called upon for advice on foreign monetary policy, as well as on domestic policies.

The Treasury prints our paper currency, postage and other federal stamps, mints our coins, and sees to the collection of income and other taxes. The Secret Service is a part of this department; it watches out for counterfeiters and is responsible for safeguarding the President. Treasury also directs the Coast Guard's activities in enforcing safety at sea, but military operations of the Guard are handled by the Navy.

The U. S. Savings Bond Division is an important part of the Treasury Department. It markets the bonds that many Americans buy for investment purposes at Post Offices, through banks, or by having employers deduct money needed for such purchases from their wages. —By TOM HAWKINS



STATE DEPT.

Treasury Chief

Douglas Dillon

SECRETARY of the Treasury Douglas Dillon is the only one in President Kennedy's Cabinet who also served as a member of the Eisenhower Administration. He held the post of U. S. Ambassador to France, and later, was Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Mr. Dillon, 51 years of age, was born in Geneva, Switzerland—where his parents were visiting at the time. He spent most of his early youth in a New Jersey suburb of New York City. He graduated from Groton School in Massachusetts (with high honors) and Harvard University (magna cum laude). At Harvard, he majored in American history and literature.

Once out of college, Mr. Dillon became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He also joined his father's investment firm, Dillon, Reed, and Company.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Douglas Dillon entered the Navy as an Ensign. He served with the 7th Fleet in the Pacific. By the end of the war, he held the rank of Lt. Commander.

On his return to civilian life, Mr. Dillon became board chairman of Dillon, Reed, and Company. During this same period, he began taking an active part in politics, both on a local and national scale. During the 1948 Presidential campaign, he wrote a number of foreign policy speeches for the Republican candidate, Thomas Dewey. Four years later, he was active in the drive to elect Mr. Eisenhower to the nation's top office.

In 1953, Mr. Dillon was named U. S. Ambassador to France. He had a good command of the French language at the time of his appointment. In addition, though, he took daily lessons during his stay in Paris so that he could talk directly with French officials rather than use an interpreter.

Mr. Dillon came to Washington in 1957 to take over the job of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. In this capacity, he was a leading spokesman for generous economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

Mr. Dillon has been married for 30 years. He has 2 daughters and 2 granddaughters. —By TIM COSS

The inauguration of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy during the Civil War, will be re-enacted on Saturday, February 18. This will be the climax to a week of special activities in Montgomery, Alabama, to commemorate the centennial of the Civil War. Montgomery is often called the birthplace of the Confederacy.

Letters from Students

I heartily agree with those who believe the voting age should be set at 18 in all our states. In my state of Washington, a group of students has organized in an attempt to bring about the 18-year-old rule as the minimum age requirement for balloting.

ROBERT GEORGE, JR.,
Pasco, Washington

Thousands of Americans have had the privilege of viewing the Presidential inaugural ceremonies on TV, and it was a moving experience. We are indeed fortunate to live in a land that is protected by our Constitution and is governed by capable leaders who are elected by the people. American citizenship is a wonderful possession.

SHERRY ANN KING,
Concordia, Kans.

President Kennedy's first press conference, made available to the nation by both television and radio, was of great value to U. S. citizens who want to learn at firsthand the views of their Chief Executive. A continuation of such conferences will be welcome.

PATRICIA STARZAK,
Chicago, Illinois

Let us continue our explorations of space at full speed. Since Russia may be far ahead of us in certain rocket fields, it is necessary that we establish a definite leadership in space activities.

JUDY LARSON,
Los Altos, California

It may sound very well to suggest that, in Laos, there are quiet people who want only to live at peace and till the soil for food. It seems to me, however, that the Laotians must recognize the need for continued fighting against communism if they really want to maintain their way of life. They cannot be assured of a calm, safe future so long as they are menaced by the Reds.

DENNIS JANIS,
Walworth, Wisconsin

Federal aid to help pay teachers' salaries would be wise in my opinion. If we do not find a way to increase educators' income, many will go into other careers and our standards of learning will drop. Federal help to the states could be a means of solving this acute problem.

MARIAN RUBSAM,
Evansville, Indiana

Federal aid to education is necessary to assure equal opportunity for all in our democracy. Richer states have better schools and higher living standards than poorer ones. Federal aid can bring about a balance—make a good education possible for all by distributing funds where needed.

SYLVIA REMICK,
Okele, Minnesota

It is necessary that we keep the Laotian conflict from becoming a global war. Perhaps a UN International Control Commission could be re-established to work for peace in Laos.

LINDA KANTACK,
Concordia, Kansas

NATO is a necessity for keeping peace in the world and checking the Soviet Union in Europe. I believe that members of this organization should work to the utmost to keep it active and alert.

JEAN EIDET,
Waubay, South Dakota

Your article on Cuba and Red China was most helpful in clarifying the issues that exist in relation to these countries during troubled times.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Ellendale, Minnesota

Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) completely false story; 2. (b) lowest point; 3. (c) very careful; 4. (c) bitterness; 5. (c) correct; 6. (c) revealed; 7. (a) daring.

SPORTS ON THE RUN

ONE OF THE more unusual records held by 39-year-old British distance runner Fred Norris (now a freshman at McNeese State College in Louisiana) is for the farthest distance covered in 2 hours: 22 miles, 1,610 yards, 1 foot, and 8 inches. . . . A typical breakfast for Murray Rose, Australia's Olympic champion swimmer, includes millet porridge, jelly made of Irish seaweed, goat's milk junket, and a mixture of nuts, honey, and sunflower seed. A vegetarian, the young Aussie has never eaten meat. . . . Bright young star of indoor tennis play this winter has been Andres Gimeno, a young Spaniard, who once—and only once—tried bullfighting. "After having the bull look me squarely in the eye," says Andres, "I realized what a really great game tennis was."

Pakistan's national hero is Naseer Ahmad, a minor government official from the old British army post of Rawalpindi. He scored the only goal in Pakistan's 1-0 victory over India in the final round of last summer's Olympic competition in field hockey. . . . Tom Trethewey, breaststroke swimmer from Mt. Lebanon High School near Pittsburgh, has been smashing scholastic records right and left this winter. The last time we looked, his mark for 100 yards was 1 minute, 2 and 7/10 seconds. . . . Baseball in Japan is on the upswing. Last fall, a Japanese team won 4 games and tied another in a 16-game series with the touring San Francisco Giants. This spring, a Japanese club—the Yomiuri Giants—will train with the Los Angeles Dodgers at Vero Beach, Florida. . . . Boating may be our fastest growing sport. More than 8,000,000 pleasure craft are now in use in U. S. waters.

Highlight of the winter track season will be the expected meeting later this month of high-jumpers Valeiry Brumel of Moscow and John Thomas of Boston University. Thomas has topped the bar at 7'3 3/4 inches. Brumel recently cleared 7'4 1/2 inches in a Leningrad meet. . . . Lanky Gene Conley is the only athlete competing on major league teams in 2 sports. Right now he's playing basketball with the world-champion Boston Celtics. Later, he will join the Boston Red Sox as a pitcher. . . . Another pitcher, Joe Nuxhall, who was recently traded from the Cincinnati Reds to the Kansas City Athletics, has the distinction of being the youngest person ever to appear in a big-league lineup. He first took the mound for the Reds when he was a 15-year-old schoolboy.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SQUARE IN LISBON, Portugal's capital, where women selling colorful flowers find plenty of customers among shoppers



YOUNG GIRL smiles for photo

Salazar Regime

(Concluded from page 3)

Henceforth, Portugal's President will be chosen by a group of lawmakers and other specified representatives, who—under "normal" circumstances—are expected to be members of the extremely powerful National Union Party.

After the election, Delgado was reportedly forced to retire from the Air Force. He took refuge in the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon, and was later allowed to flee to Brazil. There he has continued to criticize Premier Salazar, and has strongly supported Galvao in his seizure of the *Santa Maria*.

Rising opposition. Ten days ago, a committee which claimed it represented "the non-communist opposition" to the Salazar regime petitioned for "the restoration of normal democratic liberties." Presumably the liberties that this group asked for included freedom of speech and press and democratic elections.

Salazar's opponents are, however, divided on the wisdom of seizing the *Santa Maria*. Some believe that a dramatic move was necessary to call attention to conditions inside Portugal. Others condemn Galvao's act as "reckless and foolish," and contend that it will now be harder to bring about reforms.

With Dr. Salazar still holding tight control of the government and with his opposition divided, many outside observers feel that he will ride out the storm blown up by the *Santa Maria* affair. It may become more difficult, though, for him to suppress discontent in the future.

Overseas troubles. Trouble may erupt, it is felt, in the overseas territories before it does at home. It is feared that Angola and Mozambique

may soon feel the turmoil and violence that have swept through such other African lands as Algeria and the Congo.

The Lisbon government says that these areas are not colonies but are a "part of Portugal," (the same view that the French take in regard to Algeria). Nothing has been done to prepare these big tropical regions for self-rule, yet nationalist stirrings are beginning to be felt.

Some of the newly independent African nations are already urging that Portugal take steps to free its colonies. Lisbon officials are stoutly resisting these pressures, but with anti-colonial feeling running strong throughout Africa, the colonies of Angola and Mozambique are likely to be future

trouble spots—unless Lisbon acts swiftly and wisely to avert any such difficulties.

U. S. relations. Over the past 15 years, Portugal (which did not take part in World War II) has cooperated closely with the western nations. A member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), she has leased an Air Force base in the Azores to the United States.

The *Santa Maria* affair has threatened our occupation of that base. The Lisbon government has resented our stand. At first, U. S. officials seemed inclined to go along with the contention of Portugal that an act of piracy had been committed. Later, when it became plain that a political dispute was involved, American authorities

decided not to intervene other than to arrange for the removal of U. S. passengers from the ship.

Annoyed when we did not help seize the rebels, the Portuguese government threatened to refuse to renew the American lease on the Azores air base. It is scheduled to expire at the end of 1962.

U. S. defense officials regard the base as a valuable one, and would like to renew the lease. However, our government feels that it acted rightly in not becoming involved in the Portuguese political dispute touched off by the *Santa Maria* seizure. It is hoped that the Salazar government will not deprive us of the air field we now occupy in the Azores.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SHEEP-DRAWN CARTS are used on Portugal's Azores Islands in the Atlantic about 800 miles from Portuguese mainland

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 6, column 4.

1. The report broadcast by the rebel radio was believed to be a *fabrication* (făb'ri-kă'shūn). (a) reasonably accurate account (b) unconfirmed rumor (c) completely false story (d) peace feeler.
2. When informed of the election results, the candidate felt that he had reached the *nadir* (nă-der) of his career. (a) turning point (b) lowest point (c) highest point.
3. A *meticulous* (mē-tik'ū-lūs) examination was made of the foreign aid request. (a) hurried (b) brief (c) very careful (d) casual.
4. A feeling of *rancor* (răng'ker) existed between the 2 leaders. (a) comradeship (b) distrust (c) bitterness (d) mutual respect.
5. An attempt was made to *rectify* (rĕk'ti-fi) errors in the missile's guidance system. (a) discover (b) prevent (c) correct (d) conceal.
6. The results of the closed-door meeting were *divulged* (di-vŭljd'). (a) insignificant (b) withheld (c) revealed (d) predicted in advance.
7. Both candidates for the office waged *audacious* (aw-dă'shūs) campaigns. (a) daring (b) unethical (c) high level (d) skillful.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

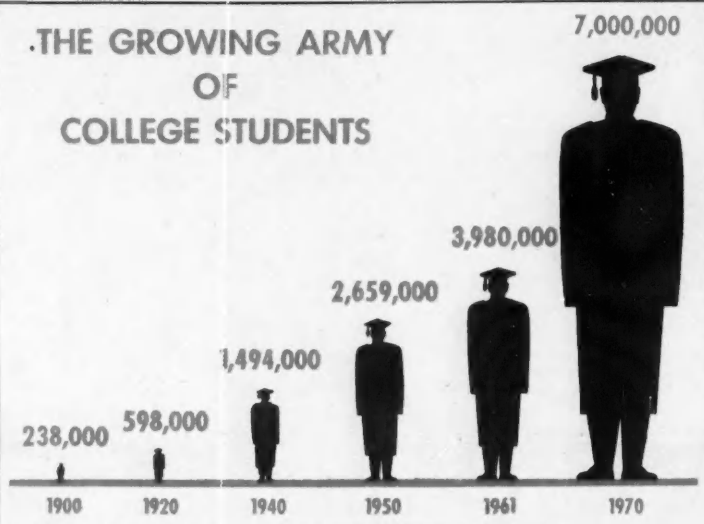
Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a well-known body of water.

1. Dutch (Netherlands) island off Venezuela.
2. General Humberto _____, opponent of present Portuguese government.
3. The _____, Portuguese islands in the Atlantic.
4. First Secretary of the Treasury.
5. Capital of Portugal.
6. Pedro _____, Portuguese who discovered Brazil.
7. Capital of Arizona.
8. As Premier, he is real ruler of Portugal.
9. Portuguese colony in Africa.

[illegible]**Last Week**

HORIZONTAL: Minnesota. VERTICAL: 1. Marín; 2. Indus; 3. Ganges; 4. McNamara; 5. New Delhi; 6. steel; 7. Goa; 8. Iute; 9. Calcutta.

THE GROWING ARMY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS



GROWING ENROLLMENT means crowded colleges—and that you must make special efforts to get in and develop good study habits to stay there

Career for Tomorrow

If You're Going to College—

A professor of English who teaches freshmen college students usually opens his new classes with these words: "Take a good look at the person on your right, and the one on your left. Only 2 of you will be sitting there next year."

The professor is, of course, reminding his students that many of them will not finish their college course for one reason or another. According to a nation-wide study made by the U. S. Office of Education, only 6 out of every 10 persons who enter college earn degrees!

Why are there so many college dropouts? Sometimes it is lack of funds that forces students to leave the campus. But experts point out that anyone who is determined to get a college education can almost always do so regardless of how little money he has. (See our issues of November 30 and January 9 for hints on winning scholarships and other assistance programs to help pay for a college education.)

A few individuals who enter college don't really want to go. They decide to go only because they think college life will be exciting, or because they have friends at a particular institution. Needless to say, such students rarely complete their studies.

There are many other reasons why young people fail to complete their college course. But educators point out that poor study habits and inadequate preparation are leading causes for college drop-outs.

To help you stay in college—after you have overcome the first hurdle of being admitted—keep in mind these hints suggested by leading school officials:

First, of course, get a good foundation in the 3 R's and in science while in high school. (For specific subjects needed as entrance requirements by many colleges, see October 3 issue of this paper.)

Improve your reading ability. Speed alone is not enough in reading. You must also understand what you read. Unless you can get the meat of a text, your time is wasted. Difficulties may come from a limited vocabulary, from the habit of reading slavishly word by word, or from lack of reading practice.

ings in reading, talk to your English teacher or guidance counselor. Also get help from a remedial reading teacher if your school has one. At the same time, make continuous efforts to increase your vocabulary, and practice regularly to read for comprehension and speed.

Learn to concentrate. This is an important skill in mastering college work. Begin with short periods, then gradually increase them until you can keep at a task for prolonged periods of time. See that all distractions are removed when you study. Remember, a wandering mind means you're not understanding, not interested, or involved in personal problems. When you settle down to study, concentrate only on the work at hand.

Make better use of your time. Plan and budget your time between study and play. If your assignments pile up, you'll be in rough shape at exam time. Start early on term papers and similar projects. Set aside specific hours for study and *stick to your plans*.

Make the best use of time spent in class. Concentrate on the class lecture, and take notes. Make a special effort to pick out the important points given in a lecture, and summarize them in your notebook. Don't try to write down the lecture word for word, or your notes will be a hopeless jumble. When class is over, re-write your notes or type them up for easy reading when you review for exams.

Know how to use your library to good advantage. You must be able to look up material and find the facts you need. Ask your school librarian for help in tracking down information of all kinds.

Remember, competition for a place in college is becoming increasingly keen. There are nearly 4,000,000 young people in college this year, as compared with 1,500,000 just 20 years ago. Within a decade—in 1970—it is estimated that there will be at least 7,000,000 students on our campuses!

That means not only will the entrance requirements be stiffer, but it will be harder to stay in college as enrollments mount. Hence, unless you can keep your grades up, chances are slim that you will get a college degree.

News Quiz

State of the Union

1. Give reasons why, in Mr. Kennedy's view, "the American economy is in trouble." Cite 2 of his proposals in this field.
2. What do the President's critics say about his opinions and recommendations on U. S. economic matters?
3. Tell of some ways in which he hopes to check the outflow of American gold.
4. List some Kennedy "welfare" plans that are sure to raise controversies.
5. Mention at least 2 military programs or activities that the new President has stepped up.
6. Cite 3 or more of his major proposals with respect to foreign aid and diplomacy.
7. Describe the general reaction of the President's critics—and that of his supporters—to the State of the Union message.

Discussion

1. To what extent do you agree, and to what extent do you disagree, with the Chief Executive's views as presented in this message? Explain.
2. Has there been any change in your opinion of Mr. Kennedy since the election? Why or why not?

Trouble in Portugal

1. How did Henrique Galvao focus attention on the Portuguese government?
2. How has nearness to the ocean affected Portugal's development?
3. What opposing views are put forth on Dr. Salazar's rule?
4. How did the 1958 Presidential campaign differ from earlier ones?
5. What conflicting views are held by Dr. Salazar's opponents regarding the *Santa Maria* seizure?
6. Where, in Portugal's overseas areas, does trouble seem most likely to erupt?
7. How has the *Santa Maria* affair threatened to deprive the United States of an air base?

Discussion

1. Do you think that the seizure of the *Santa Maria* should be regarded as an unlawful act of piracy or as a justified political move? Explain.
2. Do you believe the U. S. government acted rightly in regard to the *Santa Maria* affair? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What action taken by President Kennedy has improved the morale of our overseas service families?
2. Why has the White House called for a postponement of nuclear test ban talks with Britain and Russia?
3. Describe 3 recent space and rocket feats scored by our scientists.
4. How has a change in the U. S. House of Representatives Rules Committee made it easier to bring pro-Administration proposals to the floor for debate?
5. Briefly describe Drew Pearson's plan for a "Free University of Cuba."

References

- "New Frontier's Directions," *Time*, February 3, page 9.
- "A New Start in Foreign Policy," by Edmund Stillman and William Pfaff, *Harper's*, January.

Pronunciations

- Akihito—ā-kē-hē'tō
 Americo Tomas—ā-mā'rē-kō tō-mās'
 Antonio de Oliveira Salazar—ān-tō'-
 nyō ō-lē-vā'ē-rā sāl-lā-zār'
 Bartolomeu Dias—bār'tōō-lōō-mā'ōō
 dē'āsh
 Henrique Galvao—ān-rē'kē gāl-vyō
 Hirohito—hē-rō-hē'tō
 Humberto Delgado—hum-bēr-tō dēl-
 gā'dō
 Michiko—mī-chī'kō
 Nagako—nā-gā'kō
 Naruhito—nā-rōō-hē'tō
 Pedro Cabal—pā'thrōō kā-bāl'
 Vasco da Gama—vāsh'kōō duh gā'mā'
 Yoshi—yō-shē

